y in advance. Single copies, I cents.

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEEALED PROPOSALS FOR STATEORERY WE reserved at this Department until the 6th day

tract.

erisa must be free of charge, at the Treasu-erisa must be signed by the individual proposal must be signed by the individual making it, and be secompanied by a esti-guarantee that the bidder will deceute a cf, with good and sufficient bonds, if his bid

neers, with ivory handles for office use CLASS No. 3.

Glass Inkstaces
Glass Inkstaces
Gut.a Percha Rulera
Gut.a Percha Rulera
Gut.a welve inch Ivory Folders

shefine
Rucilage
Linus Tape
Linus Tape
Linus Tape
Rills Tatte, assorted colors
Twine
Rest solid-hended Fine
Rwartwout's Metallic Paper Faster
French Exils laksiands
Eyiet Rischines
French Eyiets
French Eyiets
De La Rus Visiting Cards
Lyory Founce Boxes
Linasic Rings
Glass Sponge Cups
Sponge
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Super Sponge
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Sponge S. Sponge

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury

PROPOSALS FOR CASES

PROPOSALS FOR CASES.

U.S. PATERY OFFICE, I.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1982.

**EALED PROPOSAL M. On Saturday, the ist day of august next, for Invasion of the August next, for Invasioning and constructing the cases for models in the north asloon of the Patent Office building, isseluding all materials and workmanship, except the iron plasters of the lower tier of cases, the staticways, and the railings. These will be furnished by the Government, but it will devolve upon the contractor to put them up. These cases will be similar in form and construction to those of the salon of the west wang that the lumber must be of the best quality, well assessed, and free from kinds and shades, and the work must be done in the best and most work. The montractor will be required to furnish the treas hings and to fit them in; also, to furnish icaks like these of the present cases. The whole work to be flashed throughout with four coats of paint, composed of the best pure lead ground is oil. The glass must be equal, in every respect, to that of the cases in the west anison, and must be will bedded and bradded, and left clean and whole on the completion of the coatent and the cases in the west callons, and must be well bedded and bradded, and left clean and whole on the completion of the coatent and the case of the

set of the U. S. Capitol Extension, on East Capi-is Square, every day, Sundays excepted, from #s 1. to 4 p. m. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if he considers it to the in-reset of the Government to do so. All bids must be addressed of "the Commissioner (Patents," and Indersed "Proposals for Cases or the U. S. Fatent Office. The said bids will of ordinguest, in the presence of tool of the bidders as may see proper to attend.

jyt-lawtaul Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED

iiii the 18th day of July, 1862, at 13 o'clock, m,
for furnishing the 'atteistence Department with
Bloss will be received for what is known as No. 1,
No. 3, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the
20,000 barrels. Separate bids will be received and
Flour put is good more to different grades, and
for the different grades, and
bests of hand.

grade as above. Bids for the different grades, and or second-hand barreis, should be upon separate absets of paper. The figure is be commenced on the doller both July, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at the rate of 800 barreis daily, delivered either at the Government watchouse is Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the ralirond depot, Washington, D. C.

The barreis fe be strong and head tined. Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may for the strong and the desired of the first strong and the stron

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW,

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW,
AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERS TEN'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DIFFASTERS TO A OFFICE,
FORAGE DIFFASTERS TO A OFFICE,
WASHITEN PROPOSALE BY INVICED IN THE STREET
HAY, STRAW, OATS, and CORN, for the use of
this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot,
or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned,
and they should state the quantity of each article
offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand
(5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (60) tons
of they and Straw, and upwards, unless it should
be for the interest of the Government to contract
for a less amount.

rement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the outrast.

Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A. ap 17—2m

Daily National Republican.

VOL. III.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BUPPLIES. -- 1868-'64.

tot will afford.

e dried applies shall be of the best quality and
be prepared by read-grieg only, and of the
of the autumn immediately preceding the
out the requisitions for the same; and shall be
hundred pointed contenting not more than
high above on the

three hundred pounds.
The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing mofasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.
The sugar shall be dry and fit for peaking, and qual is quality to the best Havana sugar.
The tea shall be of good quality Colong, equal to the amples at said any yards, and be delivered.
The coffice shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked to the contractor's dame. The contractor's dame. The samples referred to in this advertisement for those selected for the ensuing fleat year, and those selected for the mark of here been previously it.

and in the coutractic the record of a requisition, or a suplicate copy thereof, at the Bureano of repairs and a such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made for each article at Separate offers must be made and accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as prescicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which conducts are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as prescicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which conducts are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as prescicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which conducts are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith to the second of the Court founce of said blairet, and by publication to the mail.

Two or more approved survites, and twenty per centum is addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account therees as collaters accompanied by a survive of the state of the said excepted is conforming to the proposal, will be made and accepted to softward the survive of the state of the said excepted is conformity with the maching of the act of 1886, and his bid will be made and accepted to softward the survive of the state of the said excepted in the survive of the state of the said excepted, out of the said of the said of the said excepted in the survive of the state of the said excepted, out of the said of the said excepted in softward the said excepted, out of the said of the said excepted in the said excepte

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, | WASHINGTON, June 24, 1965. | WASHINGTON, June 24, 1965. | SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 offices M. on Wednesday, the 5th day of July, for furnishing for the use of this Department—

sith day of July, for furnishing for the use of this Department, 240 lbs. to the ton) of the best White Ash Coal, (urnace size 50 tons Red Ash, same size, and 250 cords best seasoned Oak Wood. Farties will be at liberly to bid for the Wood and Coal together, or for alther one starately, and the state of the coal together, or for alther one starately, and the state of the coal together, or for alther one starately, and the state of the coal to be corded and measured the coal to the corded and measured upon the premises, and one-half is to be saved into three pieces and the other half is to wo, and all to be pilled away in the cellar.

The Coal to be stowed away in the vaults, which are very accessible. The Coaf to be stowed away in the vaults, which are very accessible.

No bids will be entertained unless satisfactory evidence gan be furnished of the reliability and loyalty of the parties.

Samples of Coal, such as is desired, can be seen by calling upon the Superintendent.

Payments will be made prompily after the delivery of the fuel.

Proposals about the addressed to the undersigned, and interest. Proposals for Wood and Coal.

Disbursing Clerk Post Office Department.

Jess-dtd.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery. Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (60) tons of May and straw, and unwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (1) bushels sach, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

All Grain to be quit up in good sacks, of about two (1) bushels sach, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulliment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Fayment to be made at the completion of the

WM. DOUGLAS, missioner of Fourth Ward. H. C. BALDWIN, WM. DANTE, Amistant Commissioners. Commission

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMATER
July 1, 1668.
Written proposals are invited for furnishi
to Department, to be delivered to this et

Ready-made history and sheek finits, and Den-kerseys. Inners, ginghams, blankers, and other Woolen and Cotion Goods.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the ex-pense of the party forwarding the same.

No lates will be entertained unless antiafactory evidence can be furnished of the reliability and loyally of the bidder.

Trupesals will be opsed from time to time, and Trupesals will be opsed from time to time, and example of the service was require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this adver-tament.

ELIAS M. GREENE, Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster New York Herald, Times, thirdelphia Press will copy.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SAID DISTRICT.

United States re. Yawl Boat (no name) and expo, and certain packakes of money, bank notes and coin, in prire:
Whereas the said Yawl Boat, and cargo, and certain packages of money, bank notes and coin, were captured as prires by the schoner Racer, attached to the Potomae Fictilla, and brought into the port of Washington and within the jurisdiction of said court, and on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1854, a Libel was filled in said court by the United States Attorney for said district, praying the condemnation of said Yawl Boat, and cargo, and certain packages of money, hank notes and coin; and that process of monition and attachment issue against the same, and the owners thereof, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said Libel:

It as, therefore, Orderker by this Court in Admi-

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

The attention of bidders is collect to the samples and discription of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles affered and the samples and contract receiving name that jail below them, and their afterior to Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of EDWARD MINAS, late of the samples o

Administrativ.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT
the subscriber has obtained from the Orphane' Court of Washington country, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal earlie of Jerministration on the personal earlier of Jerministration on the Jerministration of Jerministration of Jerministration on the Jerministration of Jerministration of Jerministra

STEAMBOATS.

NEW YORK AND

STEAMSHIP LINE. MEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

BALLVUR AND JAS. 8. GREEN.

BALLVUR AND JAS. 8. GREEN.

Regular Salling Days WEDN'S BDAYS and SAT
URDAYS, at 17 m., from foot of High atreet, few
Georgetown, and Pier 16, foot of Wall street, New

of all denominations, upon application, semont. As soon as Resecrans took Manchester, and

ONE O'CLOCK GLORIOUS NEWS!

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC LEE RETREATING

Our Cavalry Destroy their Pontoor Bridges,

Longstreet Not Captured. GEN. HUNT NOT WOUNDED.

Gen. Meade Congratulates His Army on their Heroism.

ence of the Associated Press) HEADQ'RS ARMT OF THE POTOMAC, { July 4, 1863. }

The following order has been issued, namely General Order, No. 68 .- The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations.

Our enemy, superior in numbers and flush with the pride of a successful invasion, a tempted to overcome or destroy this army Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the herole courage and gallantry it has displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every ves tage of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should on suitable occasions return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of Events, that, in the goodness of His providence, He has though fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of Major General Meade.

NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 5, 1863 .- The en

We have four slege guns, and a large amoun After finding Tullahoma evacuated, Rose

crans threw forward his forces in rapid pursui The situation on the night of the 1st Instan meral McCook at Estell Springs, with Buck er opposite the forks; Thomas at a point tw miles up the river, with the enemy on the op posite bank. The main rebel army, in th amp, ready to move into the mountains.

Headquarters was established at Tullah the same night, and Crittenden, with a fu corps, sent by a rapid march to take posse don of the road leading from Dechard, vi-Tracy City, to Chattanooga. This was suc reseful, and forced the rebels to take the roa cross the mountains.

On the morning of the 2d, McCook ere at the month of Rock Creek, below the enemy position, in front of our right, and thus flanke the enemy, who withdrew to Winchester an the mountains. The fight only ended at 2 p. m The troops were unable to cross until the norning of the 3d. They moved only a shot distance, Negley encamping on the battle-field

and occupied Winchester, Dechard, and Cowan This morning the whole force sdvanced to the foot of the mountain, to find the enemy

We lost not over 1,100 men by ca all kinds.

Our troops have We have from 1,500 to 2,000 p

nany deserters. The enemy is entirely out of Tennessee, our communications intact.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF GEN. FRENCH.

Pontoon Bridge and Train Destroyed.

High Water in the Upper Potomac.

Major Gen. French on Saturday auceseded in reaching Williamsport by a forced march from Frederick, with a considerable force, and has destroyed the pontoon bridge and train of Gen. Lee, which the latter left in position there for

Lee, which the interfect in position there is overgreenes.

The recent rains have swollen the Potomac thus rendering the river unfordable, an important fact in view of military operations. The water in the Upper Potomac is said to be eight or nine feet deep.

Major General McClellan, then in command of the Army of the Potomac; in a congratulatory address to his soldiers, after the Seven Days' Battles on the Peninsula, used the following

language:

A On this, our nation's birthday, we declare
to our fore, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter
the capital of the so-called Confederacy, that
our National Constitution shall prevail, and
that the Uniou, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State,
must and shall be preserved, cost what it may
in time, treasure and blood."

THE GREAT UNION VICTORY.

The Rebel Army Whipped All to Pieces.

They Retreat to the Mountains.

Their Retreat Probably Cut Off:

URINAYS.

Georgefows, and Pier 15, foot of very group of the first passage apply to For freight or passage apply to For freigh

mise a great success to the cause of the

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Betal Dispatches from General Meade HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, IN MEAN GETTYSBUAG, July 3, 85; o'clock p. m. .

To Major General Hallect, Commander-in-Chief.

The enemy opened on our lines at 1 o'clock p. m., from about one-hundred and fifty guns concentrated upon my left and centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left, and centre twice, being agon both occasions handsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly three thousand prisoners—Brigadier General Armistead and many Colonels and officers of lesser rank. The enemy left many dead upon the field, and a large number of wounded in our hands. The loss upon our side has been considerable. Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Gibbon were wounded.

After the repelling of the assault, there being indications leading to the belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnoist sance was pushed forward from the left, and the enemy found to be in force.

At the present hour all is quiet.

My cavairy has been engaged all day on both danks of the enemy, harrassing and vigorously stacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encountered superior numbers, both of eavairy and infantry.

The army is in time spirits.

(Signed)

The Rebel Army Bettre from their Post-

The Rebel Army Retire from their Positions, Supposed to be Retreating.
Washington, July 5.—The latest official dispatch received here up to this hour (4 p. m.)
from Gen. Meade, is dated Headquarters Army
of the Potomac, 7 a. m., July 4th, which merely states that the enemy had withdrawn from
his positions occupied for attack on Friday.
The information in the possession of General
Meade at that hour did not develop the character of the enemy's movement, whether it was a
retreat or manusure for other purposes.
Reliable information received here to-day asserts that Gen. Lee's headquarters were at Cashtown yeaterday afternoon, and further represents that the rubels were fortifying at Newman's Cut, in South Mountain, apparently to
over a retreat. The Rebel Army Retire from their P tion, Supposed to be Retreating.

Later official dispatches are expected to-night Later official dispatches are expected to digut-[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 5, p. m.—The following dispatches have been received:

HEADO'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 4, NOOD.

To Mejor General Holleck, General in-Chief:
The position of affairs is not materially changed since my last dispatch of 7 a. m.
We now hold dettysburg. The enemy has abandoned large numbers of his killed and wounded on the field.
I shall probably he added.

wounded on the field.

I shall probably be able to give you a return of our captures and losses before night, and a return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our hands.

(Signed)

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

[THIRD DISPATUR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FOTOMAC,
July 4, 10 p. m.

Mej. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Galef.

No change in affairs since dispatch of 12 noon.

No change in affairs since dispatch of Anoon.

(Signed) G. G. Meade, Maj. Gen.

(Signed) G. G. Meade, Maj. Gen.

(FOUNTH DISPATCH.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, descration-2.5f;

The enemy retired under cover of the night and a heavy rain in direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. My cavairy are in pursuit. I cannot give you the details of our captures in prisoners, colors, and arms. Upwards of twenty hattle-dags will be turned in from one corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our lands.

G. G. Meade, Maj. Gen.

Flight of the Enemy.—Latest from the Battle-Fleid.

From parties who left the battle-field at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, we gather the following particulars of the flight of the enemy:

The enemy is in full retreat, demoralized and almost disorganized, leaving in our hands his many thousands of killed and wounded.

The battle of Friday was the most terrible to the enemy of the three days' conflict, and his repulse so complete and disastrous that Gen. Moade and the leading officers pronounced it to be fluid and decisive. Never was there a morn vigorous and deadly assault than that made on our centre by Longstreet. It was a destil struggle on the part of the enemy to break our lines, repeated and renewed a half dozen times during the afternoon, in which they were as often repulsed and driven back with a loss of life unparalieled by any previous battle in which they had come in exalicit with the grand old Army of the Potomac. Officers who have been taken prisopers admit that the loss of the enemy of those in high command is fully equal, if not greater, than we have sustained, but refuse to give the narroes of those who have fuse to give the narroes of those who have fuse fuse to give the narroes of those who have fuse fuse to give the narroes of those who have fuse fuse to give the narroes of those who have fuse.

The Great Hattle of Priday.

The great battle of Thursday, which was universally regarded as the severest and most bloody contest of this most sanguinary war, was far celipsed by that of Friday. The enemy

The army of the Potomac has covered itself with glory. Fighting against an army which had inflicted so many terrible blows upon them, and had gained so many advantages over them, and had gained so many advantages over them, fighting, too, under the unfavorable circumstances that inevitably attends a change of commanders on the eve of a battle, they have given the army of Lee the most terrible repulse of the war. The army of the Potomac have become veterans, and its corps commanders have proved themselves in this last conflict equal to any that ever set a squadron in the field.

Gen. Meade, having just assumed command of the army, was, of course, not familiar with the discipline and details of any except his own corps, and he owes his success to the good shelfs, and now and then a volley of mustery.

As the officers road along the lines a daring of cannon and whistling of shelfs, and now and then a volley of mustery.

As the officers road along the lines a fairing of cannon and whistling of shelfs, and now and then a volley of mustery.

the discipline and details of any except his own corps, and he owes his sincees to the good cannon and whilfing of sales, and scattered.

They are Driven into the Mountains and Scattered.

The Enemy Driven Entirely from Tennessee.

The Enemy Driven Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Tennessee.

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The Enemy Driven Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from Entirely from

our assentist to the best of his ability. It was not his mode of fighting, but Gen. Meade was determined to make the enemy fight us in Fennsylvania as we had been compelled to fighthim in Virginis.

Gen. Lee waited until half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, expecting an attack, and then began to show symptoms of uneastness. Squadrons and divisions were merced from his left to his right, and to the inexperienced observer a grand attack on our right wing seemed imminent. Gen. Meade had, however, strengthened his whole line by the posting of his most reliable corps at all exposed points, conficent that the enemy would mest a wall of steel wherever he might elect to make his opening demonstration. Slekles and Slocum stood in solid phalanx at the right, opposite to which was Ewell's "Stonewall" division. The enemy's center presented Longstreet's grand division in solid phalanx, and the gallant Hancock stood in battles array before him.

The first demonstration of the enemy was on the right, with cannon from an eminence and musketry from the woods. Gradually the number of guas were augmented, still pouring their shot in on the right, which were responded to by our artillery from Cemetery Hill with great effect. It soon became evident that this stack on the right was a feint, the infantry movements of the enemy in that direction being too light for a general assault. After about an hour of heavy cannonading the enemy's guns were gradually concentrated on the centre, and was soon followed by a grand assault by Long street's corps on General Hancock's corps. This was the most terrific demonstration that the enemy had yet made, and was undoubtedly one of desperation and determination to win at all hazards.

The enemy poured in shot and shell from one hundred and sixty guns, and were responded to by nearly two hundred Federal guns, admirably posted to commanded their advance. How it was possible for those within the range of this concentrated fire, intermingled as it was with desfening volumes of musketry, to eccape de

inexperienced. At times the field was so enveloped with smoke that the contending armies could scarcely be seen, though sufficient could be discovered to distinguish the dense mass of Congatree's command approaching the lines of General Hancock, with the determination of piercing our courte, each role yelling and screaming with frantic rage.

Gen. Hancock's legions stood firm, loading and firing with great rapidity into the approaching columns, whilst our cannon poured into them volley after volley of grape and cansister. Scores of men fell from the ranks, great gaps were made in the moving mass of instance, which was not an extend the state became so great that they were almost threatened with annihilistion. The gallant Hancock charged on them and finally drovethem back, capturing a large number of privatem back, capturing a large number of private was a great that all were bent on killing rather than capturing, and many a poor follow, who would gladly have surrendered, was beyoneted in cold blood. It was a terrible sight-gand at the two armies separated, the field between was stream with the dead and the dying, friend and fee lying side by side intermingling their greats and death rathes in one common discord.

The awaying to and fro of the two armies, and

and foe lying side by side intermingting their growns and death rattles in one common discord.

The awaying to and fro of the two armies, a column after column was huried on our centre, and as often repulsed, consumed nearly the whole afternoon. At about 60 clock the enemistricity to his lines, and this grand demonstration of Longstreet to pierce our centre was recorded as a signal failure by the enthusiastic cheers that went up along our whole lines.

General Hamcock had been early in the bat the seriously wounded, a ball entering his groin, and some alight fiesh wounds. He persisted, however, in remaining on the field, and lying on a stretcher gave his orders of battle, and would scarcely allow the surgeon to dress his wounds, as desply was he interested in the movements of the field; but when the cheers of vitory went up from his gallant mea he becamalmost exhausted, and was soon in the hands of the surgeons, who pronounced his wounds in dangerous, but painful.

It was evident to those experienced in was fare that the grand stringle of Lee to break independent of the surgeon in the hands of the surgeons, who pronounced his wounds in dearly whitpod. All our leading officers pair is as their opinion that the enemy would as once retreat, and fen, Hancock, from his before suffering, declared that nothing but a mirrar cle could prevent our trimoph for the day from heing a complete victory.

A council of war was beid on Friday night, and it was determined to press the enemy to the uttermost on Saturday, I'he did not retreat and to make the battle as decisity as passible.

Gen. Meade had, during the progress of the battle, cut off Lee's communications with its gerstown, and captured a number of prisoners from his rear. Gen. Kilpatrick had also stated on an extensive expedition in the rear of the enemy, and with his dashing troops will heard from in due time.

It was regarded as an impossibility for Lee to retreat in order. He must fight the battle out, as an attempt to retreat, with such a distance between him and the Potomac, could not but be most disastrous.

The Wounded on the Field. The wounded are scattered through the country for many miles in the rear of the battle-field, and not withstanding their suffering are in excellent spirits. At Emmitteburg, Hamover, Westminster and Froderiek, there are large numbers, and the news hourly received from and notwithstanding their suffering are in ex-cellent spirits. At Emmittsburg, Hanover, Westminster and Frederick, there are large numbers, and the news hourly received from the battle-field of victories to our arms, give new spirit and energy to the poor fellows. They forget their wounds for the time, and drink in the refreshing news which is more potent to the true soldier than the skill of the surgean. Although they physically suffer, their minds are at ease, and full of bright hopes of a grant victory over the foe with whom they have so-long contended.